

103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Lee (U.S. Pat. No. 6,064,459); rejected claims 25 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al., as applied to claim 5-6 and 22 above, further in view of Lee; rejected claims 27-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Lee; and rejected claims 34 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections and reconsideration is hereby requested.

The rejection of claims 3-4, 16-21, and 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is hereby requested.

Claim 3 is allowable over the cited references in that it recites a combination of elements including, for example, “supplying data signal voltages having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning signal to the signal wires.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these features of the claimed invention.

Claim 4 is allowable over the cited references in that it recites a combination of elements including, for example, “allowing the data signal voltages to be supplied to the signal wires to have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning wire.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these features of the claimed invention.

Claim 16 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 16 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “signal side driving means for supplying data signal voltages having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source on the scanning wire to the signal wires.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these features of the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 17-18, which depends from claim 16, are allowable over the cited references.

Claim 19 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 19 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “width control means for making the data signal voltages to be supplied to the signal wires have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source

on the scanning wire.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these features of the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 20-21, which depends from claim 19, are allowable over the cited references.

Claim 31 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 31 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “wherein the data signal voltages have varying widths depending on a distance of the data lines from the scanning signal sources.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these features of the claimed invention.

The Examiner cites Duwaer as teaching “applying the video signal Vo(1)...Vo(20) and Ve(1)...Ve(20) (“o” is odd, “e” is even)(col. 6, lines 50-52), SH<sub>A</sub> controls the data signal voltage from 1 to 40 having a width increased with the different time 40ns within the interval 1.6μs (see Figure 3(b), col. 7, lines 10-11).” The Examiner then concludes “it would have been obvious to... recognize that Vo(1) corresponds to the position of the scanning wire So(1), Vo(2) corresponds to the position of the scanning wire So(2), and etc... (see Figure 2) with the relative distances 2l-1, 2l, 2l+1, 2l+1 of scanning wire (see Figure 7).” (Office Action at 3, 4, and 5.)

Applicants respectfully submit Duwaer fails to teach or suggest at least the aforementioned combination of elements. For example, and contrary to the Examiner’s assertion, Duwaer teaches at column 7, lines 10-11 “...memories requires cells with a small signal-acquisition time (40ns for progressive scanning), as illustrated in [Figure 3(a)].” Further, at column 7, lines 6-8, Duwaer states, with respect to Figures 3(a), 3(b), and 3(c) “...the legend A→panel indicates the time during which the sampled signal is supplied to the LCD panel...” As shown in Figure 3(b) and in text related thereto, there is no indication of an existence of a relationship between data signal voltage widths and a relative location of a scanning wire or signal, as claimed in the claimed invention. Moreover, and as clearly shown in Figure 3b, the period of time within the period “A→panel” appears to be substantially constant for each of the Vo(1)...Vo(20) and Ve(1)...Ve(20) lines. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit, Duwaer actually teaches away from the claimed invention.

In the “Response to Arguments” section of the Office Action mailed on January 13, 2003, the Examiner disagrees with the position that “there is no indication of an existence of a

relationship between data signal voltage widths and a relative location of a scanning wire or signal” because Duwaer teaches “the active matrix 10 addressing in which both columns and rows are driven...” The Examiner further states “...it would have been obvious Duwaer teaches a relationship of signal voltage widths on relative positions of scanning signals.” (Office Action at 19.)

As indicated above, however, Applicants respectfully submit Duwaer fails to teach or suggest the claimed invention wherein, at least: data signal voltages are supplied such that they have a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of a scanning signal (as in claim 3); data signal voltages are allowed to be supplied to signal wires such that they have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning wire (as in claim 4); a signal side driving means is provided for supplying data signal voltages having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source on the scanning wire to the signal wires (as in claim 16); a width control means is provided for making the data signal voltages be supplied to the signal wires to have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source on the scanning wire (as in claim 19); and data signal voltages have varying widths depending on a distance of the data lines from the scanning signal sources (as in claim 31). Moreover, and assuming *arguendo* that “both columns and rows are driven” within the active matrix 10, the mere fact that column and rows are driven within a active matrix display array does not necessarily imply the existence of any of the aforementioned claimed combination of elements. Lastly, and in response to the Examiner’s statement that “...it would have been obvious Duwaer teaches a relationship of signal voltage widths on relative positions of scanning signals” Applicants respectfully submits the Examiner has provided no factual evidence either in the cited references or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art supporting such a conclusion.

While not using the words “Official Notice”, it appears as though the Examiner is attempting to cure the deficiencies of Duwaer by asserting the obviousness that Duwaer indicates a relationship between relationship of signal voltage widths on relative positions of scanning signals. Accordingly, it appears that the Examiner is relying on Official Notice. The Examiner may take Official Notice of facts outside of the record that are capable of instant and unquestionable demonstration as being “well-known” in the art. *In re Ahlert*, 424 F.2d 1088,

1091, 165 USPQ 418, 420 (CCPA 1970). As set forth in M.P.E.P. § 2144.03, if an applicant traverses an assertion made by an Examiner while taking Official Notice, the Examiner should cite a reference in support of their assertion. Accordingly, Applicant seasonably traverses the use of Official Notice and respectfully, requests the Examiner to provide a reference to support their assertions or an affidavit.

The rejection of claims 5, 6, 22, and 32-35 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al. is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claim 5 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 5 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "supplying a scanning signal voltage having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire." None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

Claim 6 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 6 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "supplying data signal voltages having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning wire to the signal wires." None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

Claim 22 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 22 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "signal side driving means for supplying a data signal voltage having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning wire to the signal wire." None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

Claim 32 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 32 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "wherein the scanning signal voltage have varying widths depending on a distance of the scanning lines from the scanning signal sources." None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

Claim 33 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 33 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “wherein the scanning signal voltage have varying widths depending on a distance of the scanning lines from the data signal sources.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

Claim 34 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 34 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “wherein a scanning signal voltage have varying widths depending on the distance of the scanning lines from the data signal sources.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

Claim 35 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 35 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “a plurality of width expanders for controlling widths of a scanning signal provided to the scanning lines in accordance with a position from the scanning lines to the data signal sources; wherein a data signal voltages have varying widths depending on the distance of the data lines from the scanning signal sources” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

With respect to the rejection of claims 5-6, 22, 32-34, the Examiner cites Duwaer as teaching “all of the claimed limitations of claims 3 and 4 [and 34], except for ‘supplying a scanning signal voltage having a width enlarge in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire’.” (Office Action at 7.) The Examiner relies on Matsuura et al. to cure the deficiencies of Duwaer. Specifically, the Examiner cites Matsuura et al. (referring to FIGS. 14 and 15) as teaching an apparatus and method for “driving a TFT-LCD 3... which includes the ON period of all the scanning lines starts at the time  $t_0$ , and terminates at gradually delaying times  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ , and  $t_m$  (width enlarged) synchronizing with the video signal (A) having a width increased (in accordance with a distance form a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire).” (Office Action at 7.)

Applicants respectfully submit, however, that Matsuura et al. recites at column 22, line 57-65 “At a time  $t_0$ , the data transfer circuit 60 outputs the red color signal  $R_n$  to the pixels connected to the first through the  $m$ -th scanning lines ( $m$  is the number of scanning lines). At the

same time, the data scanning circuit 70 supplies a scanning signal to the first through the m-th scanning lines, allowing all the scanning lines to be active simultaneously. The scanning lines are kept in the ON state for predetermined ON periods P1 to Pm specifically determined for the respective scanning lines.” Matsuura et al. recites at column 23, lines 9-14, “[i]n this example, the ON period of all the scanning lines starts at the time to, and terminates at gradually delaying times t1, t2, ..., and tm as the scanning proceeds from the first scanning line toward the m-th scanning line. In other words, the ON periods P1, P2, P3, ... and Pm for the scanning lines are longer in this order.” Matsuura et al. recites at column 23, lines 22-26, “[b]y gradually changing the ON times for the scanning lines, the difference between the rising times of the liquid crystal corresponding to the pixels connected to the first scanning line and at the pixels connected to the m-th scanning line is reduced.” Accordingly, Figures 14 and 15 and the related text of Matsuura et al., fail to teach or suggest at least the aforementioned elements of the claimed invention.

With respect to the rejection of claim 35, the Examiner cites Matsuura et al. as “teaching all of the claimed limitations of claim 35; except ‘a plurality of data drivers, a plurality of gate drivers, and a data signal voltage source having varying widths depending on the distance of the data lines from the scanning signal source.’” The Examiner relies on Duwaer to cure the deficiencies of Matsuura et al. However, as similarly discussed above with respect to claims 3, 4, 6, 16, 19, 22, and 31, Duwaer fails to teach or suggest a dependency of widths of data signal voltage sources on relative positions of scanning signals or wires, as claimed in the present application. Thus, the cited references, either singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least the aforementioned combination of elements.

In the “Response to Arguments” section of the Office Action mailed on January 13, 2003, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants’ argument that claim 5 recites “supplying a scanning signal voltage having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire” because the combination of Duwaer teaches “applying the video signal... and Matsuura teaches ‘the ON periods P1, P2, P3, ... and Pm...’” (Office Action at 19.)

Applicants respectfully submit, however, regardless of what a cited combination of references such as Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al., claim 5 does recite, at least in part,

“...supplying a scanning signal voltage having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire.” Moreover, and for the reasons provided above, Applicants respectfully submit the combination of Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al. does not render obvious the claimed invention.

In the “Response to Arguments” section, the Examiner disagrees with the position that “there is no indication of the presence of a relationship between scanning signal voltage widths and relative location of a data signal source” because “‘a relationship between scanning signal voltage width and relative location of a data signal source’ are not claimed in the claims 5 and 32-34.”

Applicants respectfully reiterate the combination of references fail to teach or suggest the claimed invention wherein, at least, a scanning signal voltage is supplied having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire (as in claim 5); data signal voltages are supplied having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning wire to the signal wires (as in claim 6); signal side driving means is provided for supplying a data signal voltage having a width enlarged in accordance with a distance from a source of the scanning wire to the signal wire (as in claim 22); wherein a scanning signal voltage has varying widths depending on a distance of the scanning lines from the scanning signal sources (as in claim 32); wherein a scanning signal voltage has varying widths depending on a distance of the scanning lines from the data signal sources (as in claim 33); wherein a scanning signal voltage has varying widths depending on the distance of the scanning lines from the data signal sources (as in claim 34); and a plurality of width expanders for controlling widths of a scanning signal provided to the scanning lines in accordance with a position from the scanning lines to the data signal sources wherein data signal voltages have varying widths depending on the distance of the data lines from the scanning signal sources (as in claim 35).

In the “Response to Arguments” section of the Office Action mailed on January 13, 2003, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants’ argument that claim 35 recites “a data signal

voltages have varying widths depending the distance of the data lines from the scanning signal sources” because the combination of Duwaer teaches “applying the video signal...” (Office Action at 19.)

Applicants respectfully submit, however, regardless of what a cited combination of references such as Duwaer and Matsuura et al., claim 35 does recite, at least in part, “...wherein a data signal voltages have varying widths depending on the distance of the data lines from the scanning signal sources.” Moreover, and for the reasons provided above, Applicants respectfully submit the combination of Duwaer and Matsuura et al. does not render obvious the claimed invention.

The rejection of claims 13-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Okumura is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claim 13 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 13 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “width control means for allowing the scanning signal voltage to have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention.

The Examiner cites Duwaer as “teaching all of the claimed limitations of claim 13, except for ‘supplying a scanning signal voltage have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire’.” (Office Action at 9.). The Examiner relies on Okumura to cure the deficiencies of Duwaer. Specifically, the Examiner cites Okumura as teaching “a scanning signal circuit GL1, ...GLn (a width control means) have a different width enlarged of a time period  $\Delta T$  (see figure 5A to 5F, col. 4, lines 12-19) synchronizing with the video signal (A) having a width increased (in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire to the scanning wire).” (Office Action at 9.)

Applicants respectfully submit, however, that Okumura recites at column 4, lines 13 to 16, “For example, in the pair of the gate lines GL4 and GL5 simultaneously driven for the time period T3, the gate line GL4 is changed from high to low be a time period  $\Delta T$  prior to the change of the potential at the gate line GL5.” As shown in FIGS. 5A-5F, with any pair of gate lines



driven in a single time period, the even numbered gate line is changed from high to low by a time period  $\Delta T$  prior to the change of the potential at the odd numbered gate line. Accordingly, there is no indication in Okumura in either Figures 5A-5F or in the related text of the presence of a width control means for allowing the scanning signal voltage to have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire, as is required by the claim. Thus, the cited references, either singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest a dependency of scanning voltage widths on a relative position of signal wires. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 14 and 15, which depend from claim 13, are allowable over the cited references.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Office Action mailed on January 13, 2003, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants' argument that claims 13-15 recite "width control means for allowing the scanning signal voltage to have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire" because the combination of Duwaer teaches "applying the video signal... and Okamura teaches the two gate pulses..." (Office Action at 19.)

Applicants respectfully submit, however, regardless of what a cited combination of references such as Duwaer in view of Okamura, claim 13, and therefore claims 14 and 15, recites, at least in part, "...width control means for allowing the scanning signal voltage to have a different width in accordance with a distance from a source of the signal wire." Moreover, and for the reasons provided above, Applicants respectfully submit the combination of Duwaer in view of Okamura does not render obvious the claimed invention.

The rejection of claims 23-24 and 27-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Lee is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claim 23 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 23 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "a width controller for carrying widths of time periods during which the data signals are applied by the data driver integrated circuits to the data lines in accordance with the data lines' respective positions with respect to a scanning line source." None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claim 24 which depends from claim 23, is allowable over the cited references.

Claim 27 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 27 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “applying data line signals to each of the data lines, a first width of a first one of the data line signals applied to a first one of the data lines located a first distance from the scanning driver IC being greater than a second width of a second one of the data line signals applied to a second one of the data lines located a second distance from the scanning driver IC, wherein the first distance is greater than the second distance.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claim 28, which depends from claim 27, is allowable over the cited references.

Claim 29 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 29 recites a combination of elements including, for example, “applying scanning line signals to each of the scanning lines, a first width of a first one of the scanning line signals applied to a first one of the scanning lines located a first distance from the data driver ICs being greater than a second width of a second one of the scanning line signals applied to a second one of the scanning lines located a second distance from the data driver ICs, wherein the first distance is greater than the second distance.” None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least this feature of the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claim 30, which depends from claim 29, is allowable over the cited references.

The Examiner cites Duwaer as teaching “all of the claimed limitations of claim 23 and 24, except for ‘a plurality of scanning driver integrated circuit, a plurality of data driver integrated circuits’.” (Office Action at 5.)

However, as similarly discussed above, Applicants respectfully submit that Duwaer fails to teach or suggest a width controller for carrying widths of time periods during which the data signals are applied by the data driver integrated circuits to the data lines according to a relative positional dependency of the data lines with respect to the scanning line source or applying data line signals to each of the data lines wherein a first width of a first one of the data line signals applied to a first one of the data lines located a first distance from the scanning driver IC being

greater than a second width of a second one of the data line signals applied to a second one of the data lines located a second distance from the scanning driver IC, wherein the first distance is greater than the second distance.

Lee fails to cure the deficiencies of Duwaer in that Lee fails to teach or suggest at least the aforementioned claimed elements. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Office Action mailed on January 13, 2003, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants' argument that claims 23, 27, and 29 recite "a width control means for carrying widths of time periods during which data signals are applied by the data driver integrated circuits to the data lines in accordance with the data lines" because the combination of Duwaer teaches "Duwaer teaches SH<sub>A</sub> width controller and Lee teaches X and Y driver integrated circuits." (Office Action at 19.)

Applicants respectfully submit, however, regardless of what a cited combination of references such as Duwaer in view of Lee, claim 23 recites, at least in part, "...a width controller for carrying widths of time periods during which the data signals are applied by the data driver integrated circuits to the data lines in accordance with the data lines' respective positions with respect to a scanning line source." Moreover, and for the reasons provided above, Applicants respectfully submit the combination of Duwaer in view of Lee does not render obvious the claimed invention. Moreover, and contrary to the apparent assertion by the Examiner, Applicants respectfully submit claims 27 and 29 do not recite the same combination of elements.

The rejection of claims 25 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al., as applied to claim 5-6 and 22 above, further in view of Lee is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Claim 25 is allowable over the cited references in that claim 25 recites a combination of elements including, for example, "a controller for varying widths of time periods during which the scanning signals are applied by the scanning driver integrated circuits to the scanning lines in accordance with the scanning lines' respective positions with respect to the data line source." None of the cited references, either singly or in combination, teaches or suggests at least these

features of the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit that claim 26, which depends from claim 25, is allowable over the cited references.

The Examiner cites Duwaer and Matsuura et al. as teaching “all of the claimed limitations of claim 25, except for ‘a plurality of scanning driver integrated circuit, a plurality of data driver integrated circuits’.” (Office Action at 6.) The Examiner relies on Lee to cure the deficiencies of Duwaer and Matsuura et al. However, as similarly discussed above with respect to Duwaer and Matsuura et al. The references singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest a controller for varying widths of time periods during which the scanning signals are applied by the scanning driver integrated circuits to the scanning lines according to a relative positional dependency of the scanning lines with respect to the data line source.

Lee fails to cure the deficiencies of Duwaer and Matsuura et al. in that Lee fails to teach or suggest at least the aforementioned claimed elements. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

In the “Response to Arguments” section of the Office Action mailed on January 13, 2003, the Examiner disagrees with the Applicants’ argument that claim 25 recites “a plurality of scanning driver integrated circuits, a plurality of data driver integrated circuits; and a controller for varying widths of time periods during which the scanning signals are applied by the scanning driver integrated circuits to the scanning lines in accordance with scanning lines” because “the combinations of Lee teaches a plurality X and driver integrated circuits, and Duwaer and Matsuura teach SH<sub>A</sub> and a write time modulation circuit 82...” (Office Action at 19.)

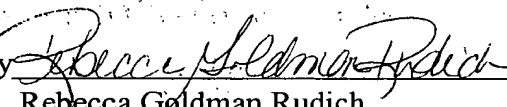
Applicants respectfully submit, however, regardless of what a cited combination of references such as Duwaer in view of Lee, claim 25 recites, at least in part, “...a plurality of scanning driver integrated circuits connected to the scanning lines for applying scanning signals thereto; a plurality of data driver integrated circuits connected to the data lines for applying data signals thereto; and a controller for varying widths of time periods during which the scanning signals are applied by the scanning driver integrated circuits to the scanning lines in accordance with the scanning lines’ respective positions with respect to a data line source.” Moreover, and for the reasons provided above, Applicants respectfully submit the combination of Duwaer in view of Matsuura et al. and Lee does not render obvious the claimed invention.

Applicant believes the foregoing amendments place the application in condition for allowance and early, favorable action is respectfully solicited. Should the Examiner deem that a telephone conference would further the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney at (202) 496-7500.

If these papers are not considered timely filed by the Patent and Trademark Office, then a petition is hereby made under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, and any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 for any necessary extension of time, or any other fees required to complete the filing of this response, may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-0911. Please credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0911.

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